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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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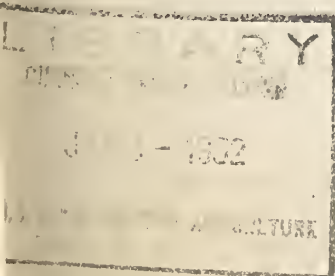
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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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## L A T E   N E W S

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Exports of cotton from the United States in October amounted to 604,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (584,000 running bales), making an August-October total of 1,128,000 bales (1,086,000 running bales). The 1,128,000-bale total includes: Japan, 236,000; United Kingdom, 212,000; Western Germany, 102,000; Belgium, 88,000; India, 72,000, France 71,000; Canada, 67,000; Spain, 65,000; Yugoslavia, 35,000, and Switzerland 35,000. A more complete report will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets of December 24, 1951.

### FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## SECOND SURVEY CONFIRMS LARGE WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP

The 1951 world breadgrain crop is still estimated to be a near-record one, based on latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. A net decrease of about 1.5 million short tons is indicated in overall production compared with the first forecast published in Foreign Crops and Markets of September 4. This brings the estimated total to 243.5 million short tons, with some decrease in the wheat crop only partly offset by increased rye production. A good part of the reduction is in estimates for the Southern Hemisphere, where unfavorable weather reduced prospects during the latter part of the growing season.

The world wheat crop, now estimated at 6,550 million bushels, is above the prewar average and a little larger than the 1950 harvest, despite a reduction of about 100 million bushels from the first forecast in September. World rye production is estimated at 1,680 million bushels, about the same as the 1950 harvest, though slightly below the 1935-39 average. More favorable reports from the principal producing areas of Europe brought estimates above those of the first forecast.

In North America the wheat crop estimated at 1,570 million bushels, is about 25 million bushels below the first estimates. Some reduction is reported for each of the three countries shown. Canada's production is now estimated at 562 million bushels. Full realization of that near-record total, however, will depend on conditions affecting the part of the crop remaining in the fields through the winter months. A substantial part of Alberta's crop and a smaller amount in Saskatchewan and Manitoba will remain unthreshed until spring, as a result of extremely unfavorable weather throughout the normal harvest period in Western Canada.

Wheat in the United States is estimated at 994 million bushels, according to the November estimate. This is the first harvest of less than a billion bushels since 1943. Yields averaged less than in 1950 but were above the prewar level. Rye production was larger than in 1950 for both Canada and the United States. Yields were better than in 1950 and were also above average.

European wheat production is estimated at 1,580 million bushels, a slight increase over the previous estimate and only slightly below the prewar average. Increases from the earlier estimate were mainly attributed to better outturns than had been expected in Central Europe and Spain. Rye production in Europe is estimated at 695 million bushels, about 5 percent larger than the first forecast. Higher yields than expected in the important producing central European countries account for the bulk of the increase. About 75 percent of Europe's total rye crop is produced in that area.

In the Soviet Union a substantial increase reported in wheat acreage, together with good early--season prospects, led to expectations of a larger wheat crop than that of 1950. More recent information of summer



|                                |          |          |          |          |          |      |      |      |      |            |            |            |            |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|------|------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| <b>ASIA</b>                    |          |          |          |          |          |      |      |      |      |            |            |            |            |           |
| Iran.....                      | 4,191:   | 3,283:   | -        | -        | 17.2     | 16.1 | -    | -    | -    | 72,128:    | 52,880:    | 58,790:    | 74,000:    | 66,000    |
| Iraq.....                      | 1,737:   | 1,236:   | -        | -        | 10.5     | 8.5  | -    | -    | -    | 18,114:    | 14,697:    | 18,370:    | 20,000:    | 20,400    |
| Lebanon.....                   | 8/       | 166:     | 161:     | 8/       | 8/       | 9.5  | 11.3 | 12.5 | 10.2 | 8/         | 1,572:     | 1,990:     | 2,020:     | 1,650     |
| Syria.....                     | 1,363:   | 2,100:   | -        | -        | 14.3     | 13.5 | 9.5  | 11.7 | -    | 8/ 19,485: | 16,357:    | 20,000:    | 27,560:    | 22,000    |
| Turkey.....                    | 8,973:   | 10,214:  | 10,500:  | 12,000:  | 15.1     | 13.3 | 10.4 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 135,690:   | 135,747:   | 95,000:    | 150,000:   | 200,000   |
| China.....                     | 49,000:  | 47,400:  | 52,717:  | -        | 15.3     | 16.5 | 14.4 | -    | -    | 6/750,000: | 782,000:   | 760,000:   | -          | -         |
| Manchuria.....                 | 2,896:   | 1,955:   | -        | -        | 12.4     | 11.7 | -    | -    | -    | 36,035:    | 22,923:    | -          | -          | -         |
| Indian Union 9/.....           | 25,460:  | 24,227:  | 21,885:  | 23,630:  | 10.3     | 10.5 | 9.3  | 9.6  | 9.9  | 6/262,100: | 253,600:   | 204,288:   | 228,000:   | 232,000   |
| Pakistan 9/.....               | 9,305:   | 10,028:  | 10,833:  | 10,715:  | 12.6     | 13.1 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 6/117,000: | 131,369:   | 153,290:   | 147,800:   | 147,600   |
| Japan.....                     | 2,044:   | 1,866:   | 1,888:   | 1,814:   | 28.8     | 25.6 | 25.5 | 26.0 | 30.2 | 49,954:    | 52,228:    | 47,656:    | 49,160:    | 54,710    |
| Korea.....                     | 832:     | 801:     | -        | -        | 12.3     | 12.7 | -    | -    | -    | 10,240:    | 10,203:    | -          | -          | -         |
| Estimated total 5/.....        | 108,190: | 105,830: | 109,460: | 113,920: | -        | -    | -    | -    | -    | 1,498,000: | 1,500,000: | 1,410,000: | 1,535,000: | 1,630,000 |
| <b>AFRICA</b>                  |          |          |          |          |          |      |      |      |      |            |            |            |            |           |
| Algeria.....                   | 4,185:   | 3,965:   | 3,700:   | 3,820:   | 8.4      | 7.4  | 10.5 | 10.6 | 8.3  | 35,201:    | 29,442:    | 39,000:    | 40,500:    | 33,000    |
| Egypt.....                     | 1,464:   | 1,693:   | 1,471:   | 1,424:   | 31.3     | 26.0 | 30.6 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 45,849:    | 43,973:    | 45,000:    | 41,000:    | 45,000    |
| French Morocco.....            | 3,254:   | 3,155:   | 2,700:   | 3,025:   | 7.1      | 7.2  | 9.1  | 9.2  | 9.9  | 23,128:    | 25,447:    | 24,500:    | 29,000:    | 30,000    |
| Tunisia.....                   | 1,950:   | 1,747:   | 2,095:   | 1,720:   | 1,500:   | 7.7  | 9.6  | 9.2  | 8.1  | 14,962:    | 10,509:    | 20,100:    | 17,000:    | 12,120    |
| Union of South Africa 10/..... | 1,926:   | 2,514:   | 2,804:   | 3,100:   | 8.3      | 6.2  | 5.3  | 8.2  | 7.7  | 16,025:    | 15,597:    | 15,000:    | 25,500:    | 24,000    |
| Estimated total 5/.....        | 13,850:  | 14,710:  | 14,940:  | 14,890:  | -        | -    | -    | -    | -    | 143,000:   | 134,000:   | 159,000:   | 165,000:   | 159,000   |
| <b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>           |          |          |          |          |          |      |      |      |      |            |            |            |            |           |
| Argentina.....                 | 15,834:  | 13,776:  | 11,200:  | 13,680:  | 14.0     | 17.0 | 16.9 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 221,769:   | 234,585:   | 189,000:   | 213,000:   | 125,000   |
| Brazil.....                    | 414:     | 677:     | -        | -        | 12.0     | 10.2 | -    | -    | -    | 4,978:     | 6,935:     | 12,500:    | 15,500:    | 15,500    |
| Chile.....                     | 1,963:   | 1,908:   | 2,059:   | 2,034:   | 16.1     | 16.7 | 14.8 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 31,562:    | 31,873:    | 30,530:    | 36,000:    | 33,000    |
| Peru.....                      | 285:     | 287:     | 350:     | -        | 11.5     | 12.2 | 12.9 | -    | -    | 3,274:     | 3,504:     | 4,500:     | -          | -         |
| Uruguay.....                   | 1,210:   | 945:     | 1,237:   | 1,150:   | 11.0     | 10.8 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 13,256:    | 10,161:    | 16,610:    | 15,970:    | 17,000    |
| Estimated total 5/.....        | 20,490:  | 18,250:  | 16,670:  | 19,030:  | 14,110:  | -    | -    | -    | -    | 281,000:   | 293,000:   | 260,000:   | 290,000:   | 205,000   |
| <b>OCEANIA</b>                 |          |          |          |          |          |      |      |      |      |            |            |            |            |           |
| Australia.....                 | 13,128:  | 10,053:  | 12,240:  | 11,675:  | 12.9     | 11.3 | 17.8 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 169,744:   | 113,455:   | 218,220:   | 184,260:   | 155,000   |
| New Zealand.....               | 221:     | 241:     | 128:     | 140:     | 32.3     | 34.0 | 38.3 | 44.6 | 40.0 | 7,129:     | 8,199:     | 4,900:     | 6,250:     | 4,000     |
| Total.....                     | 13,349:  | 10,294:  | 12,368:  | 11,815:  | -        | -    | -    | -    | -    | 176,873:   | 121,654:   | 223,120:   | 190,510:   | 159,000   |
| Estimated world total 5/.....  | 418,940: | 387,830: | 431,270: | 427,880: | 431,210: | -    | -    | -    | -    | 6,024,000: | 5,735,000: | 6,185,000: | 6,325,000: | 6,550,000 |

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1951 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1951 and end early in 1952. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimate for reporting area only. Allowances for non-reporting areas not shown are included in estimated total for Asia. 10/ Production on European holdings only.

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RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,  
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1949-51 1/

| Continent and country                  | Acreage 2/ |         |          | Yield per acre 3/ |         |         | Production |            |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|---------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                        | Average    | 1949    | 1950     | Average           | 1949    | 1950    | Average    | 1949       | 1950       |
|                                        | 1935-39    | 1940-44 | 1950     | 1935-39           | 1940-44 | 1950    | 1935-39    | 1940-44    | 1950       |
|                                        | 1,000      | 1,000   | 1,000    | 1,000             | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000      | 1,000      | 1,000      |
|                                        | acres      | acres   | acres    | Bushels           | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels    | Bushels    | Bushels    |
| <b>NORTH AMERICA</b>                   |            |         |          |                   |         |         |            |            |            |
| Canada.....                            | 816:       | 911:    | 1,168:   | 11.3:             | 14.5:   | 8.5:    | 9,191:     | 13,222:    | 13,333:    |
| United States.....                     | 3,699:     | 3,071:  | 1,822:   | 12.1:             | 12.2:   | 12.6:   | 44,917:    | 37,547:    | 22,980:    |
| Total.....                             | 4,515:     | 3,982:  | 2,990:   | -                 | -       | -       | 54,108:    | 50,769:    | 36,313:    |
| <b>EUROPE</b>                          |            |         |          |                   |         |         |            |            |            |
| Austria.....                           | 881:       | 672:    | 680:     | 23.4:             | 19.9:   | 24.3:   | 20,611:    | 13,400:    | 16,500:    |
| Belgium.....                           | 401:       | 361:    | 220:     | 36.5:             | 43.2:   | 42.9:   | 15,016:    | 13,160:    | 10,150:    |
| Bulgaria.....                          | 635:       | 453:    | -        | 17.6:             | 11.9:   | -       | 11,150:    | 5,372:     | -          |
| Czechoslovakia.....                    | 2,374:     | 1,790:  | -        | 26.1:             | 23.8:   | -       | 62,078:    | 51,000:    | -          |
| Denmark.....                           | 354:       | 467:    | 380:     | 28.2:             | 32.2:   | 34.2:   | 9,973:     | 15,032:    | 13,000:    |
| Finland.....                           | 500:       | 426:    | 370:     | 24.6:             | 18.7:   | 24.5:   | 12,300:    | 7,946:     | 9,200:     |
| France.....                            | 1,613:     | 1,145:  | 1,290:   | 18.6:             | 16.3:   | 19.3:   | 29,993:    | 18,700:    | 24,000:    |
| Germany:                               |            |         |          |                   |         |         |            |            |            |
| Western Germany.....                   | 4,080:     | -       | 3,370:   | 29.2:             | -       | 35.3:   | 5,119,000: | -          | 119,000:   |
| Other Germany.....                     | 2,960:     | -       | -        | 28.4:             | -       | -       | 84,000:    | -          | -          |
| Greece.....                            | 163:       | 140:    | 135:     | 13.8:             | 11.4:   | 14.0:   | 2,244:     | 1,590:     | 1,890:     |
| Hungary.....                           | 1,585:     | 1,522:  | -        | 18.5:             | 18.3:   | -       | 29,354:    | 27,912:    | -          |
| Italy.....                             | 256:       | 251:    | 250:     | 21.1:             | 21.2:   | 22.8:   | 5,306:     | 5,500:     | 5,700:     |
| Luxembourg.....                        | 18:        | 19:     | 17:      | 15:               | 25.7:   | 36.8:   | 462:       | 625:       | 550:       |
| Netherlands.....                       | 560:       | 675:    | 468:     | 36.4:             | 29.7:   | 37.1:   | 20,394:    | 20,031:    | 16,530:    |
| Norway.....                            | 13:        | 9:      | 2:       | 31.2:             | 41.5:   | 31.3:   | 25.0:      | 236:       | 83:        |
| Poland.....                            | 13,425:    | -       | -        | 21.2:             | 28.4:   | -       | 284,000:   | -          | -          |
| Portugal.....                          | 620:       | 666:    | 660:     | 8.9:              | -       | 11.3:   | 5,500:     | -          | 5,860:     |
| Romania.....                           | 530:       | -       | -        | 15.6:             | 13.4:   | -       | 10,000:    | 7,100:     | -          |
| Spain.....                             | 1,415:     | 1,550:  | 1,600:   | 13.6:             | 11.0:   | 12.5:   | 19,205:    | 17,000:    | 20,000:    |
| Sweden.....                            | 470:       | 518:    | 314:     | 31.6:             | 26.7:   | 34.3:   | 14,840:    | 13,816:    | 10,160:    |
| Switzerland.....                       | 38:        | 29:     | 40:      | 33.2:             | 35.0:   | 37.5:   | 1,460:     | 1,160:     | 1,500:     |
| United Kingdom.....                    | 16:        | 73:     | 64:      | 24.9:             | 29.0:   | 32.1:   | 398:       | 2,120:     | 2,280:     |
| Yugoslavia.....                        | 633:       | 595:    | -        | 13.4:             | 12.9:   | -       | 8,500:     | 7,675:     | -          |
| Estimated total 7/.....                | 33,660:    | 31,020: | 29,740:  | -                 | -       | -       | 766,000:   | 660,000:   | 685,000:   |
| <b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....</b> | 60,800:    | -       | 75,500:  | 14.6:             | -       | 12.6:   | 885,000:   | -          | 910,000:   |
| <b>ASIA</b>                            |            |         |          |                   |         |         |            |            |            |
| Turkey.....                            | 939:       | 1,090:  | 1,180:   | 15.2:             | 13.9:   | 10.9:   | 14,301:    | 15,117:    | 20,830:    |
| <b>AFRICA</b>                          |            |         |          |                   |         |         |            |            |            |
| Union of South Africa.....             | 117:       | 140:    | -        | 6.8:              | 5.9:    | -       | 794:       | 830:       | -          |
| <b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>                   |            |         |          |                   |         |         |            |            |            |
| Argentina.....                         | 1,078:     | 938:    | 1,150:   | 9.1:              | 10.7:   | 9.5:    | 9,771:     | 10,061:    | 16,250:    |
| Estimated world total 7/.....          | 101,260:   | 94,380: | 109,830: | -                 | -       | -       | 1,722,000: | 1,500,000: | 1,675,000: |

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1951 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1951 and end early in 1952. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

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dryness in some regions, however, indicates less optimistic yields than had seemed likely. In view of the substantially increased acreage, which appears to have been partly at the expense of rye, wheat production still appears somewhat larger than last year's harvest. Rye yields were apparently less affected by the drought than was the case with wheat, and rye production is not believed to have changed significantly from the 1950 harvest, despite reduced acreage.

Wheat production in Asia is now placed at 1,620 million bushels. A slight increase over the first forecast is largely accounted for by the increase for Turkey, which is now estimated at the record figure of 200 million bushels. The current estimate for the continent is about 5 percent above last year's total and about 10 percent above the prewar average (1935-39). Turkey is the only country of any significance in rye production in this area. Increased acreage and high yields brought the outturn there to about 25 million bushels, a record harvest.

The wheat crop in Africa is still estimated at 159 million bushels. That is slightly less than the good 1950 crop but is well above the prewar average. Poor outturns in Algeria and Tunisia were the main factors in the decline. Rye is of no significance in this area.

Prospects for the South American crop are considerably below average, chiefly because of the poor prospects for Argentina. Present indications point to a crop of only about 125 million bushels in that normally important surplus producing country, with an average outturn of around 225 million bushels. If the harvest, which is ordinarily completed in January, turns out as small as now expected, there would be little wheat for export. Severe drought over a large part of the wheat zone has resulted in a much smaller area for harvest and sharply reduced crop prospects. Rye production is also estimated somewhat smaller than in 1950, mainly because of prolonged grazing of the Argentine rye acreage during the winter - spring drought. Many growers in drought areas of that country will have no rye to harvest as grain and will have to buy seed for sowing next year, according to reports.

Prospects for grain crops in Australia are also below normal. Wheat acreage to be harvested as grain is about 1.4 million acres smaller than in 1950, and with yield prospects slightly below those of a year ago, the total harvest is expected to be only about 155 million bushels. This compares with 184 million bushels harvested in 1950-51 and the record crop of 220 million bushels in 1947-48.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

## SLIGHTLY LOWER WORLD CACAO OUTPUT FORECAST FOR 1951-52

World cacao production in 1951-52 is forecast at 1,672 million pounds, about 3 percent below the record output of 1,724 million pounds in 1950-51. This compares with 1,722 million pounds in 1949-50, 1,671 million in 1948-49, and a prewar (1935-36 to 1939-40) average of 1,579 million pounds. The decline in production forecast for 1951-52 is attributed chiefly to bad weather and pod-rot disease in West Africa.

Practically the entire world supply of cacao beans is produced in Africa and Latin America, Africa accounting for about two-thirds of the total. Cacao production in Africa is primarily in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, French West Africa, and the French Cameroons. Bad weather in recent weeks has unfavorably affected the main crops in this area. Total production in the Gold Coast now is forecast at only 585 million pounds, slightly below the output of 590 million pounds in 1950-51. Nigerian production is not expected to exceed 235 million pounds, compared with 247 million pounds in 1950-51. The greatest reduction, however, has been forecast for French West Africa, where the output is expected to reach only about 110 million pounds, compared with the bumper crop of 133 million pounds produced in 1950-51. Little change is expected in the French Cameroons and Equatorial Africa.

In Latin America, the greatest decline in cacao production is forecast for Ecuador, where the 1950-51 output of 61 million pounds was unusually high. Ecuador's 1951-52 cacao production is forecast at 43 million pounds, only a little lower than the 1949-50 outturn of 48 million pounds and about equal to the average production in prewar years. The Dominican Republic's 1951-52 cacao production is forecast at about 60 million pounds, compared with 66 million pounds in 1950-51 and a record output of 72 million pounds in 1949-50. On the basis of a wide range of forecasts received from various sources, it now appears that the total Brazilian cacao output in 1951-52 will not exceed 310 million pounds. Although this is slightly higher than the 1950-51 outturn of 300 million pounds, it is lower than earlier forecasts.

Cacao, raw material of chocolate, has been an important agricultural product for more than 4 centuries but it is only in comparatively recent years that it has developed into a major commodity in world trade. World exports of cacao beans increased sevenfold from 225 million pounds in 1900 to a record total of 1,655 million pounds in 1939. This remarkable expansion resulted from the extension of cacao cultivation in West Africa and to the discovery of many new uses for cacao products. In 1900, more than four-fifths of the world supply of cacao beans was produced in Latin America; whereas, today, Africa produces over two-thirds of the total.

CACAO: Estimated production of cacao beans in principal producing countries, average 1935-36 to 1939-40, annual 1949-50 to 1951-52 1/.

| Continent and Country                          | Average<br>1935-36<br>to<br>1939-40 <u>2/</u> | 1949-50          | 1950-51 <u>3/</u> | 1951-52 <u>3/</u> |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                                | 1,000<br>pounds                               | 1,000<br>pounds  | 1,000<br>pounds   | 1,000<br>pounds   |
| <b>North America</b>                           |                                               |                  |                   |                   |
| Costa Rica.....                                | 14,356                                        | 9,700            | 6,400             | 7,900             |
| Cuba.....                                      | 7,000                                         | 7,200            | 5,500             | 6,500             |
| Dominican Republic.....                        | 54,049                                        | 72,020           | 66,140            | 60,000            |
| Grenada.....                                   | 8,536                                         | 6,720            | 6,720             | 6,720             |
| Haiti.....                                     | 3,349                                         | 4,110            | 3,970             | 4,000             |
| Jamaica.....                                   | 4,750                                         | 4,860            | 4,420             | 4,440             |
| Mexico.....                                    | 2,500                                         | 15,000           | 19,800            | 17,600            |
| Panama.....                                    | 10,418                                        | 5,200            | 4,200             | 3,500             |
| Trinidad & Tobago.....                         | 31,635                                        | 13,440           | 15,680            | 19,940            |
| Other North America <u>4/</u> .....            | 1,307                                         | 3,360            | 2,940             | 3,340             |
| <b>Total.....</b>                              | <b>137,900</b>                                | <b>141,610</b>   | <b>135,770</b>    | <b>133,940</b>    |
| <b>South America</b>                           |                                               |                  |                   |                   |
| Brazil.....                                    | 263,980                                       | 356,000          | 300,000           | 310,000           |
| Colombia.....                                  | 25,000                                        | 32,080           | 30,860            | 31,000            |
| Ecuador.....                                   | 42,373                                        | 47,640           | 61,400            | 43,000            |
| Venezuela.....                                 | 36,934                                        | 30,000           | 34,500            | 32,100            |
| <b>Total.....</b>                              | <b>368,287</b>                                | <b>465,720</b>   | <b>426,760</b>    | <b>416,100</b>    |
| <b>Africa</b>                                  |                                               |                  |                   |                   |
| Belgian Congo.....                             | 2,809                                         | 3,750            | 3,930             | 4,500             |
| Fernando Po & Rio Muni.....                    | 25,000                                        | 38,840           | 31,740            | 33,000            |
| French Cameroons and<br>Equatorial Africa..... | 60,221                                        | 110,000          | 111,000           | 108,000           |
| French West Africa <u>5/</u> .....             | 109,937                                       | 122,000          | 133,000           | 110,000           |
| Gold Coast <u>6/</u> .....                     | 609,363                                       | 572,000          | 590,000           | 585,000           |
| Nigeria <u>7/</u> .....                        | 216,318                                       | 228,000          | 247,000           | 235,000           |
| Sao Thome & Principe.....                      | 22,496                                        | 17,800           | 16,800            | 17,000            |
| Other Africa <u>8/</u> .....                   | 8,727                                         | 9,020            | 13,980            | 13,540            |
| <b>Total.....</b>                              | <b>1,054,871</b>                              | <b>1,101,410</b> | <b>1,147,450</b>  | <b>1,106,040</b>  |
| <b>Asia &amp; Oceania</b>                      |                                               |                  |                   |                   |
| Ceylon.....                                    | 7,931                                         | 5,270            | 5,430             | 5,600             |
| Indonesia.....                                 | 3,310                                         | 1,880            | 1,910             | 2,200             |
| New Hebrides.....                              | 3,916                                         | 1,170            | 1,320             | 1,400             |
| Western Samoa.....                             | 2,326                                         | 5,160            | 5,670             | 6,270             |
| <b>Total.....</b>                              | <b>17,483</b>                                 | <b>13,480</b>    | <b>14,330</b>     | <b>15,470</b>     |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                             | <b>1,578,541</b>                              | <b>1,722,220</b> | <b>1,724,310</b>  | <b>1,671,550</b>  |

1/Production in Brazil is given for the 12 months May 1-April 30. Production in most of the other countries is given for the 12 months October 1-September 30.

2/Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba, and Colombia. 3/Preliminary. 4/Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. 5/Includes Ivory Coast and Dahomey. 6/Includes British Togoland. 7/Includes British Cameroons. 8/Includes Angola, French Togoland, Liberia, Madagascar, and Sierra Leone.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports of U.S. Foreign Service Officers, and other information.

Most of the world's cacao production is consumed in the United States and Europe. The United States alone imports about two-fifths of the total supply. Chocolate manufacturers convert cacao beans into chocolate and chocolate syrups, cacao butter, cocoa powder, and prepared cocoa mixes. These products in turn are used extensively by the confectionery, ice cream, baking, dairy, soft drink, and pharmaceutical industries in preparing a wide variety of food and medicinal products.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

#### WORLD PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, THIRD QUARTER, 1951

Over-all factory output of dairy products in many of the major producing countries of the world declined slightly in the third quarter of 1951 compared with the same quarter a year ago, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Milk production in several countries dropped below 1950 levels, due to adverse weather, reduced cow numbers and lower production per cow. Continued demands for milk for fluid consumption further reduced the milk supply and resulted in smaller quantities being available for manufacturing purposes.

Butter production in factories in the third quarter of 1951 was about 6 percent below that of comparable 1950. Increased output was reported in New Zealand in this period, attributed not only to favorable conditions late in the quarter, but also to the shift of some manufacturers from cheese-making to butter-making. In Australia, where more manufacturing milk was channeled to cheese and condensery products in this quarter, butter output declined sharply below that of a year ago, and was the lowest for any July-September quarter since 1946.

Production of butter in Switzerland showed a marked increase, weather and feed conditions being extremely favorable in the third quarter. In Sweden, however, output about equalled that of the third quarter, 1950. In other European countries for which information is available namely, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom where adverse weather curtailed milk production, butter output was lower than that for the same quarter of the earlier year. In Canada, excellent pastures and plentiful feeds increased milk production, and butter output was up 2 percent over the July-September period of 1950. Lower farm output of milk and somewhat higher fluid milk consumption in the United States reduced supplies of manufacturing milk and resulted in a sharp drop in butter production in the third quarter of the current year.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries,  
3rd quarter (calendar) 1951, with comparisons

| Country<br>and<br>product  | Average<br>1934-38 | 1950            |                 |                 | 1951            |                 |                 | Third<br>Quarter<br>1951/1950 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
|                            |                    | Total           | 3rd<br>quarter  | 4th<br>quarter  | 1st<br>quarter  | 2nd<br>quarter  | 3rd<br>quarter  |                               |
|                            |                    | 1,000<br>pounds | 1,000<br>pounds | 1,000<br>pounds | 1,000<br>pounds | 1,000<br>pounds | 1,000<br>pounds | Percent                       |
| <b>Butter</b>              |                    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                               |
| Canada.....                | 248,119:           | 261,606:        | 98,139:         | 44,388:         | 25,290:1/       | 85,382:         | 99,882:         | 102                           |
| United States.....         | 1,673,328:1/       | 1,999,205:1/    | 375,240:        | 246,840:        | 261,645:1/      | 382,900:        | 351,625:        | 94                            |
| Belgium.....               | 46,179:2/          | 73,473:         | 22,066:         | 16,700:         | -               | -               | -               | -                             |
| Denmark.....               | 400,660:           | 395,946:        | 111,771:        | 87,963:         | 81,129:1/       | 112,655:        | 101,191:        | 90                            |
| France.....                | 444,888:           | -               | -               | -               | -               | -               | -               | -                             |
| Germany, Western.....      | 360,000:           | 570,710:        | 168,198:        | 131,785:1/      | 116,570:1/      | 171,611:        | -               | -                             |
| Ireland.....               | 89,400:            | 82,672:         | 36,155:         | 13,448:         | 3,326:          | 22,444:6/       | 32,069:         | 89                            |
| Netherlands.....           | 201,000:           | 205,497:        | 61,105:         | 38,150:1/       | 32,041:1/       | 61,978:5/       | 56,189:         | 92                            |
| Norway.....                | 24,930:            | 25,472:         | 7,701:          | 3,293:          | 4,630:          | 9,279:          | -               | -                             |
| Sweden.....                | 151,309:1/         | 244,711:1/      | 71,650:1/       | 50,082:1/       | 49,901:1/       | 67,902:         | 70,988:         | 99                            |
| Switzerland 2/.....        | 57,760:1/          | 41,446:1/       | 14,761:         | 9,388:          | 9,034:1/        | 12,308:         | 17,295:         | 117                           |
| United Kingdom.....        | 44,200:            | 36,601:         | 7,392:          | 2,284:1/        | 3,405:1/        | 4,973:5/        | 3,059:          | 41                            |
| Argentina.....             | 65,742:6/          | 100,000:6/      | 21,860:6/       | 42,733:6/       | 26,235:6/       | 24,251:         | -               | -                             |
| Union of South Africa..... | 27,725:1/          | 59,711:         | 12,180:1/       | 16,089:         | 21,974:1/       | 14,688:         | -               | -                             |
| Australia.....             | 437,032:1/         | 378,888:        | 72,202:         | 138,595:        | 99,964:1/       | 47,461:         | 62,032:         | 86                            |
| New Zealand.....           | 366,049:1/         | 372,410:1/      | 71,232:         | 165,879:        | 124,481:1/      | 38,248:         | 73,472:         | 103                           |
| Export gradings.....       | 314,753:           | 309,682:        | 55,825:         | 138,184:        | 119,439:        | 30,618:         | 54,089:         | 97                            |
| <b>Cheese</b>              |                    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                               |
| Canada.....                | 114,699:           | 96,306:         | 41,772:         | 15,242:1/       | 4,789:1/        | 26,589:         | 38,326:         | 92                            |
| United States.....         | 643,234:1/         | 1,172,735:1/    | 322,500:        | 214,990:        | 230,885:1/      | 373,305:        | 324,515:        | 101                           |
| Denmark.....               | 68,820:            | 129,630:        | 37,255:         | 29,761:         | 34,833:1/       | 52,469:         | 46,516:         | 125                           |
| France.....                | 363,098:           | -               | -               | -               | -               | -               | -               | -                             |
| Italy 10/.....             | 523,518:2/         | 575,000:        | -               | -               | -               | -               | -               | -                             |
| Netherlands.....           | 200,000:1/         | 235,511:        | 80,263:         | 45,488:1/       | 40,874:1/       | 87,494:6/       | 75,571:         | 94                            |
| Norway.....                | 39,067:            | 56,175:         | 14,243:         | 8,982:          | 13,354:         | 21,895:         | -               | -                             |
| Sweden.....                | 71,269:            | 113,537:1/      | 28,660:1/       | 21,016:1/       | 29,421:         | 35,935:         | 34,171:         | 119                           |
| Switzerland.....           | 111,729:1/         | 114,413:1/      | 41,497:         | 22,059:         | 12,926:         | 31,089:         | 39,220:         | 94                            |
| United Kingdom 2/.....     | 109,000:           | 123,873:        | 35,930:         | 12,768:         | 24,461:         | 34,496:6/       | 33,093:         | 92                            |
| Argentina.....             | 67,873:6/          | 213,000:6/      | 47,518:6/       | 75,618:6/       | 59,083:6/       | 52,910:         | -               | -                             |
| Union of South Africa..... | 10,195:            | 20,567:1/       | 5,010:1/        | 6,218:1/        | 6,883:1/        | 4,345:          | -               | -                             |
| Australia.....             | 49,111:            | 103,687:        | 21,937:         | 45,770:         | 22,149:1/       | 9,905:          | 22,012:         | 100                           |
| New Zealand.....           | 201,272:1/         | 238,922:1/      | 36,967:         | 103,172:        | 76,821:1/       | 26,356:         | 32,704:         | 88                            |
| Export gradings.....       | 194,175:           | 224,395:        | 21,320:         | 93,054:         | 81,570:1/       | 38,221:         | 17,881:         | 84                            |

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries,  
3rd quarter (calendar) 1951, with comparisons

| Country<br>and<br>product | Average<br>1934-38 | Total<br>1950 | 1950           |                | 1951           |                | 3rd<br>quarter<br>1951/50 | Percent |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------|
|                           |                    |               | 3rd<br>quarter | 4th<br>quarter | 1st<br>quarter | 2nd<br>quarter |                           |         |
|                           |                    |               | 1,000          | 1,000          | 1,000          | 1,000          | 1,000                     |         |
|                           |                    | pounds        | pounds         | pounds         | pounds         | pounds         | pounds                    |         |
| Canned milk               |                    |               |                |                |                |                |                           |         |
| Canada 11/                | 92,377             | 288,174:1/    | 102,048        | 49,634:1/      | 44,059:1/      | 120,369        | 110,212                   | 108     |
| United States 11/         | 2,469,535:1/       | 4,001,515:1/  | 1,144,850      | 738,145:1/     | 857,230        | 1,396,225      | 1,084,025                 | 95      |
| Cuba.....                 | 32,564             | 49,728        | 20,286         | 12,390         | -              | -              | -                         | -       |
| Denmark.....              | 40,785             | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                         | -       |
| France.....               | 28,953             | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                         | -       |
| Netherlands.....          | 304,896            | 379,506       | 115,585        | 85,847:1/      | 87,726:1/      | 116,341:6/     | 98,181                    | 85      |
| Switzerland.....          | 14,198             | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                         | -       |
| United Kingdom.....       | 378,560:1/         | 297,741:1/    | 37,364:1/      | 18,995:1/      | 25,088:1/      | 96,589:6/      | 35,080                    | 94      |
| Argentina.....            | - 6/               | 17,000        | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                         | -       |
| Australia.....            | 41,894:1/          | 144,638:1/    | 29,555         | 55,309         | 35,279:1/      | 20,418:6/      | 29,249                    | 99      |
| New Zealand.....          | 11,273             | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                         | -       |
| Dried milk 13/            |                    |               |                |                |                |                |                           |         |
| Canada.....               | 23,488:1/          | 68,536        | 21,685         | 11,773         | 7,858:1/       | 22,717         | 25,059                    | 116     |
| United States.....        | 203,555:1/         | 844,180:1/    | 227,085        | 136,900        | 175,645        | 314,180        | 220,950                   | 97      |
| Belgium.....              | 5,500              | 9,397         | 2,971          | 1,074          | 1,764          | -              | -                         | -       |
| Denmark.....              | 2,205              | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                         | -       |
| France.....               | 7,685              | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                         | -       |
| Netherlands.....          | 56,438             | 91,134        | 23,620         | 5,655:1/       | 7,379:1/       | 30,806:6/      | 26,925                    | 114     |
| Sweden.....               | 1,351:1/           | 19,841:1/     | 6,393:1/       | 4,252:1/       | 5,691          | 4,850          | 4,850                     | 76      |
| Switzerland.....          | 2,381              | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                         | -       |
| United Kingdom.....       | 33,600             | 83,507        | 15,680         | 5,914:1/       | 7,706:1/       | 27,238:6/      | 12,015                    | 77      |
| Argentina.....            | 14/ 6/             | 12,000        | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                         | -       |
| Australia.....            | 16,971:1/          | 92,342:1/     | 17,403:15/     | 35,337:15/     | 19,344:1/15/   | 11,525:6/      | 22,939                    | 132     |
| New Zealand.....          | 17,429             | -             | -              | -              | -              | -              | -                         | -       |

<sup>1/</sup> Revised. <sup>2/</sup> Total production is estimated at 165,345,000 pounds in 1950. <sup>3/</sup> Total production. <sup>4/</sup> Less than a 5-year average. <sup>5/</sup> Average for years 1935-38. <sup>6/</sup> Estimated. <sup>7/</sup> Production year beginning July 1. <sup>8/</sup> Production year beginning April 1. <sup>9/</sup> Marketing year beginning August 1. <sup>10/</sup> Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. <sup>11/</sup> Both bulk and case goods. <sup>12/</sup> For 1937 only. <sup>13/</sup> Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption. <sup>14/</sup> Quantity small. <sup>15/</sup> Includes infants' food, health beverages, etc. <sup>16/</sup> Production of dried-whole and dried-skim milk was 62,631,000 pounds in 1950. <sup>17/</sup> For 1938.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.-December 17, 1951.

Cheese production in the July-September quarter approached that for the corresponding period of 1950, notwithstanding lower output in New Zealand, Canada, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Production in Australia was about the same as that of a year ago, but in Sweden, cheese output increased 19 percent and was about equal to domestic requirements. In Denmark, cheese production also was higher in the third quarter, and output in the United States was maintained close to the level of the earlier year.

Canned milk output in the quarter under review declined about 5 percent from the same 3-month period a year ago. Returns from Australia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom indicated output at somewhat below the 1950 level. Canada was the only country reporting higher production in this quarter, attributed largely to the increased output of evaporated whole milk. In the United States, declines in production of all types of canned milk contributed to an over-all drop of 5 percent below the same quarter last year.

Dried milk production in the third quarter was approximately the same as that for the corresponding quarter of 1950. Output increased substantially in Australia, the Netherlands and Canada, but was offset by declines in Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Prospects for milk production in Southern Hemisphere countries are varied. In Australia, seasonal conditions are generally favorable except in Queensland and some districts of New South Wales, where substantial rains are needed before the normal increase in production can be expected. Pastures in New Zealand have begun to show some improvement. In almost all dairying areas, rainfall has been well above average and temperatures normal. In Argentina, milk production is still seriously impaired by drought, as the recent light rains have not reached the major dairy districts.

In Western European countries as well as the United Kingdom, there is a tendency to improve the quality of milk and of dairy products. Consumption does not keep pace with production.

In Canada, milk production for the entire calendar year 1951 is expected to continue the downward trend of recent years. However, a slight increase is expected to occur in 1952 as there are indications that numbers are increasing slightly, there is an abundance of feed in the country, production per cow remains high, and prices are encouraging. Milk production in the United States for 1951 probably will be just under 120 billion pounds compared with 120.6 billion pounds in 1950. Continued large consumer incomes will keep fluid milk consumption at a high level for the remainder of the year.--By Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

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COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

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FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTSCUBAN VEGETABLE  
OUTLOOK 1951-52

The planted acreage for the 1951-52 Cuban vegetable crops will approximate last year's but if favorable growing conditions continue yield may be somewhat larger. Tomato plantings are expected to approximate 25,000 acres, cucumbers 1,000 acres and other crops (eggplant, okra and peppers) may reach 1,000 acres.

Exports are estimated at 56 million pounds, of which tomatoes will amount to 35 million or 62 percent; cucumbers 15 million, or 27 percent and the remaining 11 percent other vegetables.

Tomato plantings are now well advanced in most producing regions. The first harvest from November plantings has just begun. The chief center of early plantings was in the Los Palos Bermeja regions of Habana and Matanzas Provinces. Most of this area is unirrigated and growers plant as early in the season as possible before the soil dries out. Harvesting in this area will commence December 15, probably reaching its peak in January.

The Guines region of Central Habana Province is the most important area of tomato production in Cuba. Soil in this area is the most fertile in Cuba. Most plantings in this area will be harvested January through March but a few growers had commenced to harvest December 5.

Commercial cucumber production is confined almost entirely to the Isle of Pines. The peak of the harvest will occur in January and February.

Eggplants are grown principally in the Heredura-Condellaria region of Pinar del Rio Province. Planted acreage will be around 350 acres and the first harvest has begun.

Okra plantings of around 300 acres will produce 1.5 million pounds if growing conditions continue favorable. The pepper crop will not exceed 2 million pounds.

FATS AND OILSCOLOMBIA AUTHORIZES  
IMPORTS OF HOG LARD

To ease somewhat the acute shortage of fats and oils in Colombia--a shortage which has led to speculation and drastic price increases in these products--the National Supply Institute (INA) recently announced plans to import immediately 400,000 cans (about 7,450 short tons) of hog lard, report A.K. Ludy, Jr. and A.G. Schuettner, American Embassy, Bogota. This action followed the joint issuance by the Ministries of Development and of Agriculture of Resolution No. 778 on November 26, 1951, effective the same date.

The aforementioned resolution authorized the INA to import hog lard "in any quantity it may consider necessary to meet the requirements of domestic consumption." However, approval of imports by INA requires the affirmative vote of the Minister of Development.

While hog lard was not included in the list of prohibited imports established by Decree No. 638 of March 20, 1951, that decree did provide that importation of hog lard would be subject to the prior approval of the Ministries of Development and Agriculture. These Ministries heretofore had allowed the importation of hog lard to be a monopoly of the Compania Distribuidora de Grasas y Aceites Vegetales S.A. (Fats and Vegetable Oils Distributing Company). Thus, all dealers in fats and oils had to purchase their hog lard through this agency.

The hog lard to be imported now will be sold at the port to distributing companies, consumer cooperatives, and other dealers at prevailing prices of domestic lard, or 27.00 pesos to 27.50 pesos per can (equivalent to 28.9 to 29.4 U.S. cents per pound).

The Colombian Government is reported to be considering prohibiting further imports of copra and other vegetable oils as long as stocks of domestic vegetable oils are available. If sufficient domestic vegetable oils are not available to meet demand, licenses would be granted to the Cia. Distribuidora de Grasas to import specific quantities of copra or other vegetable oils.

CEYLON'S EXPORTS OF COCONUT PRODUCTS  
50 PERCENT ABOVE LAST YEAR

Ceylon's exports of copra, coconut oil, desiccated coconut and fresh nuts during January-September 1951 of 179,150 long tons, copra equivalent basis, were over 50 percent above shipments in the corresponding months of 1950, reports W.M. Kahmann, American Embassy, Colombo. Shipments during the first 9 months of 1951 with 1950 (first 9 months) in parenthesis, were as follows: copra-12,238 tons (13,093); coconut oil-81,156 tons (41,145); desiccated coconut-28,956 tons (30,400); and fresh coconuts-4.9 million nuts (6.2 million). Thus, all of the 1951 increase in exports is due to increased shipments of coconut oil.

Copra wholesale prices during the third quarter varied from a low of 175 rupees per candy of 560 pounds (\$146.65 per long ton) on July 10 to a high of 220 rupees (\$184.35) on September 28. At the end of November copra was quoted at 187.50 rupees (\$157.10). These prices do not include the export duty of 400 rupees (\$83.80) per ton of copra. Coconut oil wholesale prices varied during the third quarter from a low of 1,200 rupees per long ton (\$251.40) on July 9 to a high of 1,400 rupees (\$293.30) in mid-September. On October 22 and 23 the price rose to 1,650 rupees (\$345.70) due to speculative buying and selling among local millers in anticipation of new German orders. These orders, however, failed to materialize in the volume expected and the market declined sharply. On November 26 oil was quoted at 1,200 rupees (\$251.40). These prices do not include the export duty of 325 rupees (\$68.09) per ton.

The average f.o.b. price of desiccated coconut for the third quarter was 0.67 rupees (14 cents) per pound which includes the export duty of 0.10 rupees (2 cents) per pound. (Note: in the second quarter summary of Ceylon's exports of coconut products, Foreign Crops and Markets, September 24, 1951, page 323, desiccated coconut prices were expressed in cents per pound. These are Ceylonese cents which are equivalent to 1/100 of a rupee or \$.002095.)

Stocks of copra at the end of November were believed to be large. The market was slow and offers to buy were few even at reduced prices. It is estimated that storage capacity in private hands approximates 8,000 to 10,000 tons. This is in addition to the copra which can be stored by millers for about 2 months without deterioration. The largest miller in Ceylon has a storage capacity of 6,000 tons and recently it was two-thirds utilized.

Although heavy shipments of coconut oil continue from Colombo, the copra and coconut oil markets are in the doldrums. A few new orders are being placed and a few sales are being made but at comparatively low prices. The slump is attributed by Colombo shippers to (1) a normal slackening in trade at this time of year, (2) a falling-off of stock-piling demand with prospects of a truce in Korea, and (3) a very high export duty which has turned some customers temporarily to other sources.

Prospects appear good for the adoption of sliding scale export duties in the near future. It is possible that the Government may also reverse its tax policy which favors oil exports over copra in order to clear up some of the surplus copra which cannot be sold competitively. Production prospects for 1952 continue favorable as rainfall was well above normal for the first 10 months of 1951. Future prices will, however, determine the amount of fertilizer used with its consequent effect on the 1952 crop.

Agitation has been prevalent within the last few months for some sort of governmental aid or relief to insure continued or increased production. Rehabilitation, replanting and the application of scientific methods of cultivation are being urged by various interested associations as the best way to insure the vitality of Ceylon's largest industry.

#### INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS, NOVEMBER 1951

Exports of copra from Indonesia during November of 33,094 long tons were below the 1951 monthly average (11 months) of approximately 38,550 tons. Shipments from January to November of 423,367 tons, however, were 85 percent above last year's comparable total of 227,629 tons.

November shipments were consigned as follows: the Netherlands-21,504 tons; Denmark-8,748; and Norway-2,842 tons. Purchases of copra during November were reported at 35,900 tons with 29,500 tons produced in East Indonesia and 6,400 in West Borneo. Deliveries to oil mills amounted to 4,162 tons. Purchases and exports during December were forecast at 35,000 and 32,500 tons, respectively.

Copra buying prices remain unchanged at 105 gulden per quintal (\$141.12 per long ton) and are guaranteed until January 1.

#### INDIA REPORTS POSSIBLE EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF PEANUTS AND CASTOR BEANS

India's exportable surplus of peanuts, peanut oil, castor beans, and castor oil is expected to be declared by the Government shortly, reports R. Narayana Iyer, American Consulate General, Madras. From the 1951 peanut crop, estimated at about 3,500,000 short tons of nuts in the shell, a possible exportable surplus (in reality an artificial surplus) of 22,000-28,000 tons of kernels and 67,000-73,000 tons of oil may be announced. These surpluses would be in addition to commitments under bilateral trade agreements. Trade sources have reiterated that the Government is becoming increasingly conscious of the need for promoting oil exports in preference to kernels so that, in due course, kernels may cease to enter the export trade.

Latest estimates place the 1951-52 castor crop at 123,200 tons or slightly larger than the 118,720 tons of the 1950-51 season. An exportable surplus of 22,000 tons of beans and 22,000 tons of oil is considered a possibility.

~~Sesame~~ production this year is expected to amount to 420,000-450,000 tons compared with 472,000 tons in 1950. Exports of both seed and oil continue to be restricted and are negligible.

#### ARGENTINE OILSEED PROSPECTS FOR 1951-52

Prospects for Argentine oilseed production in 1951-52, with the exception of flaxseed, are still indefinite since the season is late and plantings are not yet completed, reports C.A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. There is much interest in promoting a large production of edible oils to help offset a small harvest of flaxseed.

The maximum possible flaxseed crop for 1951-52 is calculated at about 15,750,000 bushels, well under the 20,956,000 bushels of last year and the smallest in decades. As reported previously, the area in flaxseed this season is estimated by the Embassy at about 1,853,000 acres, compared with 2,681,000 in 1950-51 and 7,400,000 acres 10 years ago. The severe drought which limited planting will cause also a heavy abandonment in the Santa Fe-Cordoba zone. Yields in Southern Buenos Aires Province, however, may be fairly good. About half of this year's flaxseed crop will be needed for Argentine seed and oil requirements, leaving only around 7.8 million bushels available for export. Very likely this will be exported only as linseed oil (about 71,600 short tons) eliminating shipments of flaxseed in 1952.

With normal abandonment and yields, the sunflower seed harvest may reach 1.4 million tons, of which some 440,000 tons would be exportable surplus (about 110,000 tons of oil). Planting of the crop has been in progress since November and will continue through December. Rains have fallen throughout the drought area and will permit extensive planting after wheat and on land normally devoted to other small grains and flaxseed. Prices for sunflower seed are attractive and with favorable weather in December, the seeded area may reach 5 million acres. This is well above the nearly 4 million acres planted in 1950-51 and the record 4,463,000 acres in 1948-49.

Commercial cottonseed output may amount to 220,000 tons, although yields are variable and unpredictable. Area in cotton is estimated at around 1,360,000 acres, the largest on record. If the expected cottonseed output is realized, a surplus of 11,000 tons of cottonseed oil may be available for export.

Moisture in the Cordoba peanut area has become adequate for planting and the crop potentially could be 110,000 tons, shelled basis. The trade expects about 295,000 acres under cultivation, a moderate increase from the 281,200 reported last season. All of the output from the 1951-52 season would be needed for local consumption.

Rapeseed planting has been negligible. The olive bloom is reported satisfactory and the tung crop, severely damaged by frosts, is said to be doing as well as can be expected.

#### ARGENTINA AGAIN AGREES TO EXPORT FATS AND OILS TO WESTERN GERMANY

Argentina has agreed to export to Western Germany in 1951-52, in addition to other items, fats and oils for edible and industrial use, reports Joseph J. Montllor, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. This is in accordance with the terms of an Additional Protocol to the Commercial and Payments Conventions between Argentina and Western Germany signed in Bonn, July 31, 1950. The new Protocol, signed in Buenos Aires on October 26, last, establishes lists of commodities to be exchanged between the 2 countries during the period August 15, 1951 to August 14, 1952. While Argentina's exports will be largely agricultural, Western Germany's will consist principally of manufactured and semi-manufactured industrial goods.

The fat and oil items listed for export from Argentina to Western Germany, together with their values in millions of dollars, are as follows: edible oil-2.0; lard-2.0; fats (industrial)-1.5; tung oil-0.1; and linseed oil (including flaxseed)-14.0.

Except for the addition of edible oil and lard, the above fat and oil items are about the same as in the 1950-51 list. However, the specified values of most of them are higher. The value of flaxseed and linseed oil to be exported in 1951-52 is \$14.0 million whereas last year it was \$12.5 million.

The severe drought in Argentina this year, with its consequent sharp decrease in agricultural output, has given rise to some doubt whether Argentina can fulfill its part of the agreement under the Protocol.

CANADA'S MARINE OIL PRODUCTION  
IN 1951 TOPS 1950

Marine oil production <sup>1/</sup>in Canada in 1951, including oils for both industrial and edible use, is expected to be above the high level of 1950, according to Francis Flood, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ottawa. An increase in the output of whale and seal oil production will more than offset the reduced outturn of other marine oils, particularly cod.

Output in 1951 of herring oil--the principal marine oil in Canada, and produced almost entirely in British Columbia--probably will be about the same as in 1950 when 3,312,865 Imperial gallons were produced. However, while the herring season normally begins about the first of November, with the oil produced chiefly in the winter months, the season this year is later.

Cod liver oil production (normally not reported by this Office) this year is expected to be down 20 percent from 1950 because of the smaller catch of cod fish. Production in 1950 totaled 572,000 gallons of refined cod liver oil and 563,000 gallons of sun-rotted oil.

The refined cod liver oil generally is processed further for medicinal purposes whereas the sun-rotted is for industrial use. While Canada produced a few years ago large quantities of medicinal oil from the livers of the Pacific Grayfish (squalus suckleyi)--with the rest of the fish discarded at sea--the re-entry of low-cost Japanese medicinal oils in the United States market has made the continued production of grayfish oils in Canada unprofitable.

Production in 1951 of other fish oils--such as halibut, salmon, hake, and rock fish--is expected to be down from 1950. These oils are largely an incidental by-product of the major fishing operation.

Whale body and sperm oil production in Canada in 1951 is estimated to be about 25 percent greater than in 1950. Whale body oil output alone is estimated at 1,288,000 gallons as against 1,084,000 in 1950. Sperm oil production is estimated to be 304,000 gallons, considerably more than the 135,000 gallons produced in 1950. There was no production of pothead oil this year whereas last year 55,000 gallons were produced.

The estimated output of seal oil, in 1951 confined exclusively to Newfoundland, is 621,000 gallons this year. This represents an increase of roughly 60 percent from the production of 386,000 gallons in 1950.

Canadian exports of all fish oils, except herring, in the first 9 months of 1951 were down from the corresponding period in 1950. Whale oil exports in January-September 1951 were less than half. And

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<sup>1/</sup> The production data used as a basis for this report include Newfoundland.

exports of seal oil were but 2 percent of the volume exported in the first 9 months of 1950. However, exports since September have been substantial so that total exports in 1951 are quite likely to exceed the volume for the year 1950. The stock position is strong, probably because processors were holding their seal oil longer than usual to take advantage of the strong market.

Marine oils have been exported chiefly to the United States with sizable quantities of industrial herring oil going both to Germany and the Netherlands.

Imports into Canada of marine oils in 1951 have been substantially greater than in 1950, with the exception of cod liver oil. The increased imports of fish oil for fortifying purposes and those for industrial purposes, not otherwise specified, were substantial. Nearly all of the marine oils imported came from the United States. Cod liver oil imports, however, were almost entirely from Norway and the United Kingdom.

Prices for most Canadian marine oils this year have been high as a result of the relatively strong market for fats and oils since the outbreak of war in Korea. Medicinal oil prices, however, have not been so strong as have other marine oil prices.

The market outlook for Canadian marine oils is considered very favorable with the exception of vitamin oils. The latter are adversely affected by the fact that Japan has re-entered the United States market with its low-potency oils and Canadian producers are unable to compete with the lower Japanese prices.

#### ANGOLA'S OILSEED, PALM OIL EXPORTS INCREASE IN 1950

Angola's exports of vegetable oilseeds and palm oil in 1950 totaled 60,173 short tons, an increase of 63 percent from the 37,017 tons exported during the previous year, reports H. Biggane, American Consulate, Luanda. Portugal, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands purchased sizable quantities of palm oil and palm kernels in 1950, while the United States was the principal buyer of castor beans, followed by France and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom, as in 1949, took almost all of the cottonseed exported and France and Norway most of the peanuts.

Forecasts of total 1951 exports of oilseeds and palm oil are not available. However, preliminary figures published by the Export Control Junta for January through August 1951 (total 1950 exports in parentheses) are as follows: castor beans-3,282 tons (14,019); cottonseed-8,450 (13,455); palm kernels-8,218 (12,657); peanuts (shelled)-2,834 (4,551); sesame seed-236 (266); and palm oil-8,720 tons (15,225). The 1950 export quota of 4,410 tons of palm oil for Portugal was almost fulfilled. Exports of 4,999 tons of palm kernels were sufficient to satisfy Portuguese needs, although the quota for 1950 was 8,820 tons.

Estimates of Angola's production, acreage, and domestic consumption of oilseeds and palm oil in 1950 were unobtainable. This is due largely to the fact that peanuts, sesame seed, castor beans, and cottonseed are produced entirely by Africans who consume a substantial portion of their output. Twenty percent of the palm oil and palm kernels exported also is produced by the native population. The owner of the castor oil expressing plant nearing completion at Catumbela, near Lobito, has been instrumental in bringing about a moderate increase in the production of castor beans. Export figures indicate that production has risen from the 5,500-ton annual average in 1945-49 to about 8,800 tons in 1950 and 1951. An increase in the production of peanuts, cottonseed, and palm oil in 1950 also is indicated on the basis of comparable exports with the previous year.

An unusually large harvest of olives in Portugal in 1949 permitted increased imports of olive oil into Angola in 1950. Imports from the homeland jumped from 380 tons in 1949 to 1,901 tons in 1950. Imports of olive oil from other countries, of minor importance in 1950, may have increased in 1951 to offset an expected decline in Portuguese exports. Peanut oil imports dropped from 457 tons in 1949 to 289 tons in 1950, mainly as a result of preference for olive oil in the fish canning industry.

The Export Control Junta states that current stocks of oilseeds and vegetable oil are limited to a few thousand tons of palm oil and palm kernels.

Export prices for palm oil and palm kernels destined for Portugal remained fixed during 1950 and through mid-November 1951 at the 1949 levels of 105 and 45 angolares per 15 kilograms, respectively, (\$220 and \$94 per short ton) c.i.f. Lisbon. No domestic or export price controls were applicable, as of mid-November 1951, to sesame seed, cottonseed, and peanuts. Average prices paid for Angolan oleaginous products in 1950 in foreign markets, other than Portugal, in angolares per 15 kilograms, were: peanuts, shelled-99.30 (\$209 per short ton); sesame seed-94.35 (\$198); castor beans-105.75 (\$222); palm kernels-95.25 (\$200); and palm oil-171.60 (\$360).

Trees now reaching the bearing stage on large palm plantations should contribute to a larger harvest next year. Since the price factor is the principal element affecting native oilseed production, prospects are that new records will be set in both cultivation and exports of oleaginous materials in 1952 providing the present sellers' market continues.

TOBACCOITALY'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION,  
EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS LOWER

Italy's 1951 tobacco harvest is preliminary estimated at about 5 percent below 1950, according to L. J. Reda, Agricultural Economic Assistant, American Embassy, Rome. Exports of leaf tobacco during January-June 1951 were 39 percent below the comparable 1950 period. Imports of leaf during the first semester of 1951 were 37 percent below the corresponding 1950 period.

The country's 1951 tobacco crop is estimated tentatively at 165.0 million pounds from 140,700 acres, compared with last year's output of 173.4 million pounds from 144,240 acres. The 1951 harvest reportedly consisted of 54 percent United States types including Kentucky fire-cured, flue-cured, Burley, and Maryland, about 29 percent Oriental leaf and 17 percent native leaf.

Italy: Tobacco Acreage and Production  
for 1951 with comparisons

| Types of Leaf              | 1951 1/ |              | 1950    |              |
|----------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
|                            | Acreage | Production   | Acreage | Production   |
|                            | Acres   | 1,000 pounds | Acres   | 1,000 pounds |
| Kentucky (fire-cured)      | 33,274  | 46,738       | 38,357  | 56,045       |
| Bright Italia (flue-cured) | 10,853  | 21,164       | 9,214   | 19,460       |
| Burley                     | 5,696   | 12,346       | 6,390   | 16,063       |
| Maryland                   | 3,548   | 8,818        | 3,418   | 9,116        |
| Total U.S. Types           | 53,371  | 89,066       | 57,379  | 90,684       |
| Oriental                   | 68,093  | 48,280       | 67,886  | 45,307       |
| Native                     | 19,279  | 27,624       | 18,975  | 27,405       |
| Total Production           | 140,743 | 164,970      | 144,240 | 173,390      |

1/ Preliminary

Source: U.S. Foreign Service Reports.

Exports of leaf during the first 6 months of 1951 totaled almost 7.2 million pounds compared with 11.7 million pounds during the same 1950 period. During 1950, the Soviet Union and Poland reportedly took 45 percent of Italy's leaf exports. However, neither country is included as an Italian market outlet during the first half of 1951, which may account for some of the decrease in exports. The Netherlands, the most important 1951 export outlet, took 2.5 million pounds; Western Germany, second most important outlet, took 1.2 million pounds; the United States ranked third, with 981,047 pounds; and France, fourth, with 888,453 pounds. Other areas taking Italian leaf during 1951 included Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Algeria, Egypt, Belgian Congo, and Uruguay.

Imports of leaf during the first half of 1951 totaled 3.7 million pounds, compared with 5.9 million pounds during the same 1950 period. Greece supplied 96 percent of all imports during 1951, and Turkey the remaining 4 percent.

#### GREECE'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS HIGHER

Greece's tobacco production during 1951 is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Hellenic Tobacco Board at 9 percent above 1950, according to the American Embassy in Athens. Exports of leaf tobacco during the first half of 1951 were 14 percent above the same 1950 period.

The country's 1951 leaf crop is estimated at 139.3 million pounds from 233,678 acres, compared with the 1950 harvest of 128.0 million pounds from 253,772 acres. Yield per acre for 1951 is placed at about 596 pounds as compared with only 505 pounds in 1950.

Exports of leaf during January-June 1951 totaled almost 36.8 million pounds compared with 32.2 million pounds in the comparable 1950 semester. Western Germany, the largest 1951 export outlet, took 8.9 million pounds, and France, the second largest, 8.8 million pounds. The United States ranked third, with 4.5 million; Italy, fourth, with 3.8 million; Egypt, fifth, with 2.8 million; and Austria, sixth, with 2.5 million pounds. In addition to leaf, Greece exported 47,289 pounds of cigarettes, 66 percent of which was taken by Egypt. Most of the remaining cigarettes were taken by other European countries including Italy, France, Sweden and Turkey.

#### LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

##### EPIDEMIC OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG

A serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Belgium and Luxembourg is causing considerable alarm to livestock producers and government officials, according to the American Embassy in Brussels. The disease has been spreading with an unusual rapidity. At the end of September there were 1,781 cases. Fifteen days later more than 18,000 cases had been reported and by the end of October the number had grown to 176,095. The record for November is believed to be worse.

According to reports the epidemic is caused by a type A5 virus which differs from the usual O type prevalent in this area. Both types of virus cause the same symptoms but immunity conferred through the serum normally used to combat the O type does not prevent development of the disease caused by the virus of the A type. (The current epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease, which apparently began in Western Germany in late summer has also spread to France, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden and Norway).

Only a small quantity of the serum effective for the new type virus is available in Belgium. Furthermore, the preparation of the serum for anti-virus A5 is said to require considerable time. The present production capacity in Belgium is about 2,000 liters (1 liter equals 1.0567 quarts) a month, which is only enough to protect certain regions where cattle numbers are largest until production is increased.

As a means of combating the disease all of the markets for cattle and hogs have been closed except for animals destined for slaughter. Each infected farm is to be surrounded by a protection zone of 50 to 100 meters (1 meter equals slightly more than 1 yard) in which all cattle are to be vaccinated. However, because of insufficient serum, vaccination will not be applied to neighboring farms. In most cases, the protection seems to arrest the expansion of the disease, and dispersion through spreading is infrequent. Sanitary police measures were applied very severely in the beginning but it is to be feared that their efficiency will progressively diminish because the number of newly infected farms which appear each day are new sources of infection.

In addition to this the Belgian Government prescribed certain precautionary steps for farmers as follows: (1) As soon as there are any signs of foot-and-mouth disease a declaration is to be made to the mayor of the community, and the infected animals are to be segregated and confined to a stable. (2) Refrain as much as possible from purchases of livestock. (3) Strictly apply quarantine measures to animals newly purchased on the farm. (4) Forbid access to the farm by strangers and especially by tradespeople as much as possible. (5) Avoid unnecessary transportation of animals as the wagons may be infected. (6) Avoid visits to the markets or to the stables outside of the farm as there are sources of infection which have not been declared.

#### U. S. IMPORTS WOOL FROM 43 COUNTRIES IN 1950

The wool textile and wool carpet industry of the United States secured wool from 43 countries of the world in 1950 in its effort to supply this country's military and civilian needs.

A total of 716 million pounds of wool with a clean yield of 466 million pounds and with a foreign value of \$416 million, was imported in the 12-month period. In 1949 the corresponding figures were 434 million pounds total, 272 million pounds clean yield and \$218 million. For the first 7 months of 1951, 390 million pounds with a clean yield of 253 million pounds and valued at \$503 million were imported.

Argentina, Australia, Uruguay, New Zealand, China and the Union of South Africa were the leading suppliers in the order named. However, on a value basis, Australia which supplies the finer and more expensive wool ranked first and South Africa, another fine-wool producing country, moved ahead of China. The details of United States imports are in the following table.

UNITED STATES: Imports of All Wool, Carpet and  
Apparel, Free and Dutable

| Country of<br>origin  | Annual - 1950 |             |             |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
|                       | Clean         | Actual      | Value       |
|                       | (pounds)      | (pounds)    | (Dollars)   |
| Canada                | 1,596,099     | 3,426,769   | 1,677,983   |
| Mexico                | 26,660        | 62,337      | 31,000      |
| Bahamas               | 808           | 1,616       | 254         |
| Belgium               | 569,862       | 894,181     | 556,512     |
| Denmark               | 100,627       | 129,607     | 86,621      |
| France                | 1,257,432     | 1,416,985   | 948,106     |
| Germany               | 92,025        | 126,475     | 59,034      |
| Greece                | 14,624        | 27,854      | 14,563      |
| Iceland               | 120,984       | 139,912     | 104,915     |
| Ireland               | 996,831       | 1,508,063   | 791,435     |
| Italy                 | 4,041,473     | 5,091,050   | 2,966,685   |
| Malta                 | 994,663       | 1,386,980   | 807,471     |
| Netherlands           | 271,955       | 387,513     | 206,367     |
| Portugal              | 2,274,257     | 2,574,131   | 1,440,351   |
| Spain                 | 1,227,551     | 1,422,033   | 1,084,517   |
| Sweden                | 511,478       | 699,792     | 202,915     |
| Switzerland           | 47,068        | 50,119      | 63,472      |
| United Kingdom        | 6,961,855     | 9,558,823   | 5,175,333   |
| Afghanistan           | 2,393,730     | 3,105,036   | 1,695,949   |
| British Malaya        | 4,800         | 12,000      | 3,360       |
| China                 | 22,138,692    | 34,656,035  | 14,065,227  |
| India                 | 11,338,575    | 14,206,088  | 7,899,386   |
| Iran                  | 4,198,088     | 6,853,270   | 3,071,408   |
| Iraq                  | 9,055,403     | 10,737,797  | 6,259,942   |
| Lebanon               | 3,359,095     | 4,059,514   | 2,584,083   |
| Pakistan              | 9,234,317     | 11,861,631  | 6,084,572   |
| Palestine             | 10,005        | 14,293      | 4,894       |
| Syria                 | 11,504,700    | 13,741,884  | 9,165,402   |
| Turkey                | 3,595,423     | 6,885,616   | 3,245,123   |
| Argentina             | 134,857,294   | 213,383,657 | 95,291,442  |
| Brazil                | 680,945       | 1,217,925   | 638,527     |
| Chile                 | 3,461,567     | 6,125,154   | 3,251,909   |
| Falkland Islands      | 39,480        | 61,638      | 57,325      |
| Peru                  | 3,557,768     | 6,328,919   | 3,143,534   |
| Uruguay               | 74,053,957    | 119,689,822 | 84,548,172  |
| Algeria               | 1,507         | 3,349       | 1,243       |
| British East Africa   | 15,688        | 30,067      | 29,962      |
| French Morocco        | 66,349        | 77,581      | 59,039      |
| Egypt                 | 515,658       | 639,479     | 482,413     |
| Nigeria               | 29            | 58          | 38          |
| Union of South Africa | 14,321,298    | 25,223,975  | 16,838,948  |
| Australia             | 86,218,418    | 138,199,695 | 105,752,451 |
| New Zealand           | 50,531,785    | 70,537,271  | 36,378,153  |
| Total                 | 466,260,823   | 716,555,994 | 416,770,036 |

NEW ZEALAND CASEIN EXPORTS  
TO UNITED STATES

The New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission, acting on behalf of a number of dairy companies, has agreed to supply an American company with up to 1,800 tons of lactic casein a year for 3 years. Because of relatively small local demand, the manufacture of casein in New Zealand has been governed by the fluctuating requirements of overseas markets. Since 1941-42, new uses for this product, both in New Zealand and abroad, nevertheless have created a wider market and next year several factories are expected to change from cheese to casein manufacture with a consequent loss to cheese production of several thousand tons.

BOLIVIAN MILK IMPORT  
REQUIREMENTS FOR 1952

The Bolivian Ministry of National Economy estimates that approximately 5 million pounds of milk, powdered, condensed and evaporated, must be imported during 1952. The sum of \$1,800,000 has been tentatively fixed by the Government as the total allotment for imported milk for this period.

In early October 1951, the Ministry called for bids on milk imports through local press announcements. The only specifications listed required that butterfat content be 28 percent and that the milk be supplied in 1, 2½ and 5 pound tins. Import orders were given to 9 importers.

The implementation of these awards is contingent upon the allocation of the requisite dollar exchange. It is anticipated that other calls for bids will be made.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSBURMA'S RICE  
EXPORTS INCREASE

Exports of milled rice from Burma during the January-October period of 1951 totaled 2,344 million pounds, an increase of 8 percent compared with 2,175 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1950. Monthly exports during 1951 have been recorded at (million pounds): January 190; February 214; March 193; April 259; May 357; June 312; July 238; August 208; September 235, and October 139.

The substantial decrease in October exports compared with previous months tends to confirm indications that 1951 shipments will not exceed significantly the estimate of 2,900 million pounds, and that with the low level of warehouse stocks at the present time, exports may be even less than that estimate. That volume, if shipped, will be an increase of around 10 percent from the exports of 2,639 million pounds in 1950.

BURMA: Rice (milled) exports by country of destination,  
January-October 1951, with comparisons

| Country<br>of<br>destination | Average           |                   |                   | January-October 1/ |                   |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                              | 1936-40           | 1949              | 1950              | 1949               | 1950              | 1951              |
|                              | Million<br>pounds | Million<br>pounds | Million<br>pounds | Million<br>pounds  | Million<br>pounds | Million<br>pounds |
| India.....                   | 3,532             | 837               | 426               | 832                | 274               | 545               |
| Ceylon.....                  | 807               | 594               | 942               | 479                | 764               | 742               |
| Malaya.....                  | 508               | 326               | 59                | 311                | 74                | 96                |
| Indonesia.....               | 156               | 297               | 436               | 206                | 336               | 359               |
| Hong Kong.....               | 2/                | 38                | 18                | 38                 | 2/                | 3/                |
| China.....                   | 117               | 89                | 68                | 89                 | 2/                | 0                 |
| Japan.....4/                 | 233               | 122               | 379               | 36                 | 321               | 315               |
| Pakistan.....                | 5/                | 125               | 2/                | 125                | 2/                | 1                 |
| United Kingdom...            | 128               | 63                | 17                | 41                 | 52                | 19                |
| Other Europe.....            | 497               | 2/                | 52                | 2/                 | 62                | 33                |
| Mauritius.....               | 61                | 2/                | 49                | 2/                 | 2/                | 44                |
| Fr. and                      |                   |                   |                   |                    |                   |                   |
| Port. India.....             | 2/                | 2/                | 46                | 2/                 | 27                | 17                |
| Near East.....               | 2/                | 2/                | 98                | 2/                 | 2/                | 65                |
| Other countries..            | 465               | 141               | 49                | 121                | 265               | 6/ 108            |
| Total.....                   | 6,504             | 2,632             | 2,639             | 2,278              | 2,175             | 2,344             |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not separately reported. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Japan, Korea and Taiwan. 5/ Included in imports into India. 6/ 54 million pounds to Okinawa, 19 million to Seychelles, and 8 million to South Africa.

Compiled from consular reports.

U.S. RICE  
EXPORTS LARGER

The United States exported 4,032,000 bags (100 pounds) of rice in terms of milled during the August-October period of the 1951-52 marketing year, an increase of 14 percent from the corresponding months of 1950-51. While exports of nearly 1,900,000 bags to Asia accounted for the pronounced gain this season, shipments to Cuba dropped sharply from the same period of 1950.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,  
October 1951, with comparisons 1/

| Continent<br>and<br>country    | August-July |             | August-October |             | October     |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                | 1937-38:    |             |                |             |             |             |
|                                | to          | 1950-51     | 1950           | 1951        | 1950        | 1951        |
|                                | 1941-42:    |             |                | <u>2/</u>   |             | <u>2/</u>   |
|                                | 1,000       | 1,000       | 1,000          | 1,000       | 1,000       | 1,000       |
|                                | <u>bags</u> | <u>bags</u> | <u>bags</u>    | <u>bags</u> | <u>bags</u> | <u>bags</u> |
| Switzerland.....               | 41:         | 89:         | 57:            | 3:          | 13:         | 2           |
| Greece.....                    | 64:         | 295:        | 47:            | 80:         | <u>3/</u> : | 80          |
| Belgium and<br>Luxembourg..... | 66:         | 162:        | 157:           | <u>3/</u> : | 49:         | 0           |
| Other Europe.....              | 257:        | 12:         | 7:             | <u>3/</u> : | 3:          | <u>3/</u>   |
| Total.....                     | 428:        | 558:        | 268:           | 83:         | 65:         | 82          |
| Cuba.....                      | 2,750:      | 6,965:      | 2,881:         | 1,637:      | 882:        | 590         |
| Canada.....                    | 194:        | 381:        | 84:            | 125:        | 57:         | 86          |
| Venezuela.....                 | 20:         | 326:        | 16:            | 167:        | 0:          | 75          |
| Br. W. Indies.....             | <u>3/</u> : | 23:         | 12:            | 46:         | 11:         | <u>3/</u>   |
| Indonesia.....                 | <u>4/</u> : | 9:          | 3:             | 952:        | 0:          | 247         |
| Japan.....                     | <u>4/</u> : | 326:        | 189:           | 209:        | <u>3/</u> : | 1           |
| Korea.....                     | <u>4/</u> : | 271:        | 0:             | 729:        | 0:          | 450         |
| Other countries...             | 190:        | 232:        | 80:            | 84:         | 58:         | 48          |
| Total.....                     | 3,582:      | 9,091:      | 3,533:         | 4,032:      | 1,073:      | 1,579       |

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary.  
3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ If any, included in "other countries."

Bureau of the Census.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets; U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

| Market location,<br>kind, and quality | Date<br>1951 | Unit of<br>weight | Unit of<br>currency | Price in<br>foreign<br>currency | Equiv. US¢ a lb.<br>Spot<br>quo-<br>tation | Export &<br>inter-<br>mediate<br>taxes |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <u>Alexandria</u>                     |              | :Kantar           |                     |                                 |                                            |                                        |
| Ashmouni, FG.....                     | 12-13        | : 99.05 lbs.      | :Tallari            | : 114.50                        | : 66.37                                    | : 11.59                                |
| Ashmouni, Good.....                   | "            | : "               | : "                 | : 95.25                         | : 55.21                                    | : 11.59                                |
| Ashmouni, FGF.....                    | "            | : "               | : "                 | : 89.50                         | : 51.88                                    | : 11.59                                |
| Karnak, FG.....                       | "            | : "               | : "                 | : 196.00                        | : 113.61                                   | : 11.59                                |
| Karnak, Good.....                     | "            | : "               | : "                 | : 158.25                        | : 91.73                                    | : 11.59                                |
| Karnak, FGF.....                      | "            | : "               | : "                 | : 115.00                        | : 66.66                                    | : 11.59                                |
| <u>Bombay</u>                         |              | :Candy            |                     |                                 |                                            |                                        |
| Jarila, Fine.....                     | "            | : 784 lbs.        | :Rupee              | : 1/ 805.00                     | : 21.43                                    | : 21.30                                |
| Broach Vijay, Fine.....               | "            | : "               | : "                 | : 2/ 925.00                     | : 24.62                                    | : 21.30                                |
| <u>Karachi</u>                        |              | :Maund            |                     |                                 |                                            |                                        |
| 4F Punjab, SG, Fine.....              | 12-11        | : 82.28 lbs.      | : "                 | : 128.50                        | : 47.11                                    | : 13.85                                |
| 289F Sind, SG, Fine.....              | "            | : "               | : "                 | : 129.50                        | : 47.48                                    | : 13.85                                |
| 289F Punjab, SG, Fine...              | "            | : "               | : "                 | : 134.00                        | : 49.13                                    | : 13.85                                |
| <u>Buenos Aires</u>                   |              | :Metric ton       |                     |                                 |                                            |                                        |
| Type B.....                           | 12-13        | : 2204.6 lbs.     | :Peso               | : 8400.00                       | : 76.20                                    | : 7.11                                 |
| <u>Lima</u>                           |              | :Sp. quintal      |                     |                                 |                                            |                                        |
| Tanguis, Type 3-1/2.....              | 12-11        | : 101.4 lbs.      | :Sol                | : 3/ 603.00                     | : 38.76                                    | : 16.73                                |
| Tanguis, Type 5.....                  | "            | : "               | : "                 | : (not quoted)                  |                                            |                                        |
| Pima, Type 1.....                     | "            | : "               | : "                 | : (not quoted)                  |                                            |                                        |
| <u>Recife</u>                         |              | :Arroba           |                     |                                 |                                            |                                        |
| Mata, Type 4.....                     | 12-13        | : 33.07 lbs.      | :Cruzeiro           | : 340.00                        | : 55.94                                    | : 2.4% ad                              |
| Sertao, Type 5.....                   | "            | : "               | : "                 | : (not quoted)                  |                                            | : valorem                              |
| Sertao, Type 4.....                   | "            | : "               | : "                 | : 440.00                        | : 72.39                                    | : " "                                  |
| <u>Sao Paulo</u>                      |              |                   |                     |                                 |                                            |                                        |
| Sao Paulo, Type 5.....                | "            | : "               | : "                 | : 352.00                        | : 57.91                                    | : 3.0% ad                              |
| <u>Torreón</u>                        |              | :Sp. quintal      |                     |                                 |                                            | : valorem                              |
| Middling, 15/16".....                 | "            | : 101.4 lbs.      | :Peso               | : 330.00                        | : 37.62                                    | : 6.53                                 |
| <u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>          |              |                   |                     |                                 |                                            |                                        |
| Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"                | "            | :Pound            | :Cent               | : XXXXX                         | : 41.85                                    | : ----                                 |

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

- 1/ Reported 805.00 (21.43) to 820.00 (21.83--ceiling).
- 2/ Ceiling price.
- 3/ Nominal.

RECENT 1951-52 INDIAN  
COTTON PRODUCTION ESTIMATE

The most recent trade estimates of 1951-52 cotton production in India place the crop at about 2,800,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), considerably below the Government goal of more than 3 million bales for this season, but somewhat above production in 1950-51 which amounted to 2,650,000 bales, according to Giles A. Hubert and V. Krishnamurthy, American Consulate, Bombay. The lack of sufficient rainfall is the primary factor responsible for the low estimates this season. The southeast monsoon ended earlier than normal and the northeast monsoon was delayed, both factors causing drought in parts of India.

Inadequate rainfall has also hampered the operation of the textile mills in Bombay Province by contributing to a shortage of hydroelectric power in that area. The Government of that Province has reduced the workweek in the textile mills from 48 to 40 hours effective November 1, 1951. In addition, each mill must cease operations for 6 weeks between February and June 1952. About one-half of the total spindles in India are located in Bombay Province. It is possible, however, that some of the mills may supplement the power released to them by generating electricity on their own premises and that certain mills in the interior may increase their operations. Despite these efforts by individual firms it is doubtful if Indian mills will exceed the 1950-51 level of consumption of about 2,950,000 bales. Cottage industries consume an additional 220,000 bales annually.

The Government of India originally announced an import quota for United States cotton in 1951-52 of 600,000 bales (of 500 pounds). On October 16, 1951, this quota was enlarged to 900,000 bales. The initial allocation was to comprise cotton with a staple length of 1-1/8 inches and over, while the additional 300,000 bales may consist of cotton not lower than 1-1/16 inches in staple. Although no official import statistics are available as yet for the 1951-52 season, trade sources report that 793,000 bales of United States cotton had been licensed for import by November 8, 1951, with applications pending for an additional 42,000 bales. In 1950-51 Indian cotton imports totaled 807,000 bales, with 298,000 bales originating in the United States. At present there is no apparent shortage of dollar exchange available to importers within the amount of cotton licensed by the Government since the issuance of an import license carries with it a commitment of the Reserve Bank of India to provide dollars for payment. The primary factor which might cause importers to delay purchases of United States or other foreign cotton is the ratio of cotton prices to the controlled prices of cotton goods in India. The current high level of raw cotton prices makes it uneconomical to manufacture certain types of cloth from imported cotton for sale in India at the controlled price level.

Plans made earlier this season for imports in 1951-52 provided for about 1.3 million bales (of 500 pounds) including nearly 400,000 from sources other than the United States. Subsequent sharp increases in world cotton prices and anticipated shortage of power for operation of mills may result in later reductions in these figures, especially those for imports from sources in Africa. The Indian Government has decided to permit the import of Mexican

cotton of 1-1/8 inch staple and above against payment in dollars. About 8,000 bales will probably be imported under this arrangement. Interest in Egyptian cotton is currently negligible due to its high price in relation to the controlled price for that type of cloth in India. However, imports of Egyptian cotton in 1949-50 and 1950-51 amounted to 298,000 and 220,000 bales, respectively, and it is expected that between 100,000 and 150,000 will be obtained from that source in 1951-52. It is not yet known whether the bulk-purchase plan under which India and the United Kingdom jointly bought cotton from British East Africa in recent years will be continued this year but, in any event, India is expected to obtain at least 100,000 bales from this area either under a bulk-purchase program or in the free market. In 1949-50 almost 250,000 bales were imported from British East Africa, while 193,000 bales were imported in 1950-51.

A price schedule for the 1951-52 crop was released by the Government on October 20, 1951. There were no changes in minimum and maximum prices except premiums are now authorized for staples as much as 1/8 inch higher than the basic staple with respect to certain varieties. In the original schedule for the 1951-52 season no premiums were permitted beyond 1/16 inch above the basic staple. The minimum and maximum prices for Jarila, Fine, 25/32 remain at 495 rupees per candy (13.18 cents a pound) and 820 rupees (21.83 cents), respectively.

The marketing system for domestic cotton in India has been revised following the ruling that the "nominee" system in operation in 1950-51 was unconstitutional. The new plan, announced by the Government on October 18, 1951, is designed to ensure an equitable distribution of Indian cotton to textile mills at controlled prices. The cotton traders will be licensed in 3 categories, based largely on the volume of cotton sold directly to manufacturers in the 3 most recent seasons. Class A traders have the largest volume of sales, Class B are somewhat smaller, and Class C includes the small, local cotton traders. In its basic form the plan states that only Class A and B traders are permitted to sell ginned cotton to the mills, while only B and C class traders can purchase unginned or ginned cotton from the cultivator or gin. Price control is proposed to be enforced by stipulating that all sales by Class A and B dealers to mills must be within the established ceilings. Commissions not exceeding 1-1/4 percent will be permitted to be charged above the ceiling prices on sales made directly to mills.

Although crop movement has begun in certain areas of India the Government had not given permission for trading in new-crop cotton under the new system by the last week in November. It was reported that the Government was considering some amendments to the plan proposed by members of the trade before permitting trading to begin.



